## FOR GOVERNOR Andrew Johnson, AUTHOR OF THE HOMESTEAD.

uf set out on this ground, which I suppose to he selfevident, that the earth belongs, in usufruct, to the liv-

ing."-Thomas JETTERSON.
"To afford every American citizen of enterprise the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me best to abundon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands."-ANDREW

JACKSON.

SAMUEL P. ALLISON, of Davidson.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1853.

TH" CANVASS.

THE DEBATE BETWEEN THE CANDIDATES FOR

The debates between the candidates for Governor at Winchester and at Shelbyville were unusually interesting and animated. We have rarely, if ever, enjoyed a richer political treat, and were never better satisfied with the results of political tournaments, than on these two occasions. We want no better evidence of the ability of the democratic champion, or of the enthusiam with which the masses of the people will cast their votes for him in August next. If we may judge of the remainder of the canvass by these two encounters, then is it as certain as a fixed and irrevocable decree of destiny that Annaew Johnson will be the next Governor of Tennessee! No fact in mathematics could be made more conclusive to our mind. We wish that every democrat and whip who reads this could have listened to these intellectual encounters, and thus know the data upon which we base this declaration. We know, presuming them to be candid and sensible men, that they could not fail to agree with us in opinion.

We propose now to give a brief sketch of Col. Jonsson's remarks at Shelbyville, where he opened the debate, and consequently had a better opportunity of stating and elaborating his positions than at Winchester, where we first heard him.

Col. J. commenced by saving that he would not make a rounding, sounding speech, to tickle the fapey of his hearers or excite their mirth. He had no beautifully rounded periods to utter with the studied grace and precision of the schools. He would not strain after flights of eloquence, or farfetched beauties of speech. He pledged himself to deal with facts, and would march right up to the great questions which he proposed to discuss,

Firstly, then, he would enquire which of the two great parties had done most for the general weal of the country? Had not the democratic party been the party of progress and improvement? It larged and preserved their rights. It had brought the ship of State from among the perils that threatened to wreck her in the early days of the republic. and with a steady and strong arm had guided her on her, and the wonder of the world. When the ed them. When war was to be encounthe enemy might welcome our brave soldiery "with not occur at the very next election for President ! ocratic party had stood loyal to the nation's honor and rights, and caused her flag to emerge with renewed lustre from the smoke and carnage of every conflict. In peace, that party had silently engrafted its policy upon the institutions of the country, upholding those that were beneficial, and popularizing those that were not up to the spirit of the age. It had broken the power of the great moneyed monster, and substituted a safe and republican plan for administering the finances of the government. It had resisted the policy of grinding the poor of the South to pamper the rich of the North, and for a high protective tariff had given the country a fair and just system for collecting its revenues and fostering its industry. It had preserved the public treasury from the spoliations of speculators and hungry partizans. It had preserved the national domain from all illegitimate schemes to fritter it away, and while refusing to permit the States to be subsidized and their sovereignty destroyed by the distribution of it, had saved it from the sordid clutches of Wall and State streets. The democratic party had not only preserved this rich legacy, but had added to it immeasurably. It had added Louisiana and Florida, Texas and Oregon, California, and the boundless territory which slopes from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and out of which so many commonwealths were destined to be formed in the not distant future.

The democratic party had done this, and more, But what had the other great party accomplished? It had contended for a Bank, and high tariff, and distribution. It had labored to abolish the veto power. It had resisted the extension of the area of freedom. It had resisted the purchase of Louisiana, and Florida. It had resisted the annexation of Texas. It had denounced and impeded the war in which California, and New Mexico, and Utah, were acquired. In a word it had arrayed itself against all progress and extension. It had clung, from the first, to its old federal notions, and the country was indebted to it for no one great measure or principle. If this was not literally true, let the leaders of that party successfully vindicate it,

if they can. Col. Jourson said that the party to which he belonged was a progressive party. It had done much for the country, but its mission of good was not at an end. It proposes to do much more. It proposes to march along with the spirit of the age. It intends neither to lag behind in the race of improvement, ner to lend itself to wild and visionary schemes, but to keep square up to the spirit of true progression. It is the mission of this party to perfeet the institutions under which we live. Government was made for man, and not man for government. Whenever government was imperfect, the people should step forward and improve it, and not they thought proper to make were blindly voted stand in awe of it as a thing not made for them, but | for by the State electors. They must either do this, for which they were made. Such a craven spirit did or betray their trust. Under such a system the fair fabric under which we live had never existed. results. They were ambitious to secure for themto and demanding improvement, would still bear the nominee of that body. Its members would Senators as well as Representatives feel this imthrough time the impress of their genius and pat- never have dared to force him upon the whigs of mediate responsibility. He believed it would riotism. They had done so. They had given us the south. Sewand and his allies would have cause them to be more observant of the rights of the best government they could frame with the known such labor to be useless. They would the people and the inviolability of the public treas-

gave us as an emanation of divine wisdom, and like dumb, unthinking machines, to exist under it without attempting to improve it. They expected us to exercise our wisdom and patriotism in perfecting it, and preserving it from the odium of becoming tiquated and useless. They expected us to contribute our full share in making it that model instrument of free government which it is destined to be, when the people in their intelligence, their majesty, and their might, shall speak through it to the despotisms of the old world and exhibit to them | Presidents operated nine times out of ten. how entirely capable man is for all the purposes of self-government. If we fail to do this, we shall be recreant to the enlarged confidence imposed in us, and untrue to the present and the future.

sentatives of the people fall and betray the rights

of their masters? If there was but slight danger

gence and patriotism of the people ?

would check the intrigues of corrupt wire-workers

But he would pass on. Col. J. said he was also in favor of changing the term of office of the Sapreme Judges of the United States. The present system was equivalent to an appointment for Col. Jourson said that every State constitution life. It operated so as to exempt the occupants had been, from time to time, amended. Our own of the supreme bench from all responsibility to had been remodeled, and propositions to improve the people, which was contrary to the spirit and it were now before the people. These improvegenius of our form of government. The people ments would certainly be engrafted upon it, for were just and patriotic. They were better than they tended to popularize it and bring it up to the their rulers. A more immediate responsibility to requirements of the age. He believed, too, that the constitution of the United States could now be dignity of the Supreme Bench. It would infuse safely and beneficially altered in several respects. He contended that the election of President should be by a direct vote of the people. The machinery of the electoral college had perhaps been necessary accumulate from year to year upon the dockets of at first. It served to give confidence in the govjustice and the ruin of suitors, without exciting ernment to those sincere but incredulous men who stubbornly doubted the capacity of the pcothe concern of those whose duty it is to decide ple to choose directly their rulers. It was a temsuch business impartially and without delay. These officers of justice would feel a responsibility porary expedient and had served a temporary purpose. The wisdom, the firmness, and the moderation of the people proved it to be no longer necessameasurably to the cause of speedy justice. He ry. The people of the United States had showed themselves safe depositaries of power. The fact ficers anti-republican in the highest degree. The that they were capable of choosing their own rubeauty and force of the veto power in a republic lers by a direct vote could not be questioned by any sane man. Why, then, continue in the constitution of a republic feature founded on a distrust power. It was exercised in this manner in ancient of the intelligence and patriotism of the People ! Why say to them virtually that they are incapa- this manner by our own Executive. But singue, simply be impossible as long as the South chooses ble of choosing a President by direct vote, but lar to say, it is also exercised under our government by a power almost totally irresponsible to must vote for a certain number of electors, who will do for them what they cannot do for them- the people. The people might conceive a particuselves ! Why go through the worse than useless | lar law necessary to the general weal. Congress ceremony of choosing electors, who in their turn | might pass it, and the President might give it his sanction. But another power-a power greater must assemble and choose a President according as they understand the expression of popular senthan people or Congress, or President-might not in its antiquated wisdom and superanuated patriottiment ! Why go through such a formality, when ism approve of such a law, and they have the powthe people could, by a direct vote at the baliotbox elect a man of their choice with unerring cer- er to veroit absolutely and irrevocably. There is no appeal from their decree. They are above tainty! The very least that can be said of the people, and Congress, and President, and are pracelectoral college is, that it is a useless piece of side-machinery attached to the main machinery of | tically responsible to no one. Their fiat is as suthe government. It served to make the machinepreme as the ukase of the Russian despot. And ry of government more complex, and consequently all this is defensible only upon the ground that more liable to serious impediments. If the elec- into the hearts and heads of twelve men is concentrated more patriotism and more wisdom than tors were honest, and faithfully expressed the voice of the people, then they would do no more can be found among the people, in the halls of than the people could do, with less circuity, by a | Congress, or in the Executive chair. Is not such direct vote. But if the electors proved dishonest a defence peposterous ! Is it not a singular plea to he was willing to depend in this matter. -if they betrayed their trust-if the engines of allow in an enlightened and free country ! had done every thing for the people. It had en- corruption and power were brought successfully to Col. Jourson believed that our Supreme Judges

operate upon them, then would the voice of the should be brought nearer to the people, that people be suppressed, and a man be chosen to fill they might feel, what they do not now feel, a lethe highest position in the world through the basest gitimate and salutary responsibility. Instead of means. Could such a man be faithful to the being appointed "during good behavior," which from success to success, until she had become the cause of the people? Could he feel his obliga- was equivalent to life, he thought they should be boast of those whose fortunes were embarked up- tions to a people whose rights he had trampled appointed for eight or twelve years. Learned and under foot for the sake of power? What guaran- vigorous men would thus adorn seats now too area of freedom was to be enlarged the democratic ty could the people have that the national honor often occupied by men of inferior understanding party had done it. When the institutions of the abroad, or their dearest rights at home, would be and imbecile bodies. He was for infusing into was a whig elector. He advocated it in his speechcountry had to be improved, the democratic party safe in the hands of such a man ? Could the true every department of the government vigor and es before the people, and never imagined there tered for the common good, the democratic party | while such a man held in his hands the destinies of | children and their descendants in the distant fuhad bravely assumed the responsibility, and with the proudest and greatest nation on earth? Such ture. He wished the people to ponder well upon wise counsels and exhaustless patriotism had sus- a case as this had never occurred, it was true, and this amendment. If they would divest themtained the national honor abroad and at home .- he did not contend that the probability was great selves of old prejudices, would cease to stand in While others declared the wars in which we had that it would occur in the present condition of awe of things which have nothing to recommend been engaged unjust and unholy, and prayed that things. But was it an impossibility! Might it them but proscription, and would bring to the consideration of this subject an unfettered intelbloody hands to hospitable graves'—the dem- Might not power and money be employed by un- lect, he would repose confidently upon their deciprincipled men, and might not the electoral repression.

The next amendment which Col. J. proposed

was the election of Senators by the people .-

man who was not their choice. This was the

way in which the present mode of electing our

of this now, the danger might be great in the fu- He was well-convinced that the present systure. As a nation grows older, though the body tem was fruitful of evil. He had been in the Legof the people may become more pure and patriotic, islature, and knew the log-rolling, intriguing manthe corrupt and unprincipled become more reckner in which the claims of candidates were less and unscrupulous. They are intimidated by pressed. If the secrets of many a midnight cauno obstacles, and hesitate at no means to accom. cus could be published, they would a tale unfold plish their purposes. Why, then, place it in the full of bargain and intrigue, and mortifying to power of such men to thwart the wishes of the peo- every honest citizen. Through the means of secret ple, and to prostitute the immense patronage of cabals and the appliances brought to bear in the government to their own purposes ! Why such meetings, seats in the United States Senneedlessly incur such a fearful risk ! It might be ate were too often filled with men of inferior casaid that public opinion would be sufficient to prepacity and loose principles. Whoever could invent such a contingency. Public opinion is all trique best-whoever could make the fairest and powerful with the good and the honorable, but largest promises to this or that clique or factionwhat can it do with the unprincipled ! What was the most certain of success as legislative elecremedy have the people against their electors | tions were now managed. Under the present sysshould they betray their trust? Public opinion tem, incompetent men were continually gaining might brand such men as traitors, but they would admission into the highest legislative body known be amenable to no law, for they would have vio- to the people. The people had but a weak guarlated none. They could not be reached by im- anty that their wishes would be observed when peachment or any process known to the law of the unprincipled and corrupt men invoked the aid of land. Public opinion might denounce the object all manner of means to subsidize their representaof their choice, but what a deplorable spectacle tives. He would not charge that corrupt means would this present to the world. The people had been used in Tennessee. But the people did might rise up in their honest indignation and tear | begin to suspect that all was not right in these such a ruler from his high place, but how mourn- legislative elections. There was too much cauful would be the scene to every lover of his country!-how gratifying to every enemy of free gov- al favor tism, for the people not to mistrust the ernment ! Clearly, then, if the electors betray manner in which men were sometimes elected to their trust, the people must either submit to the the Senate. Our last Legislature had witnessed a rule of corrupt men, or resort to violence. Why Senatorial contest which could not soon be erased in our such a fearful risk as this, for the mere sake from the memory of the people. A long and of retaining in the constitution an anti-republican mortifying struggle had taken place, and candifeature-one which implies a doubt of the intelli- dates for Senator, to use the language of a leading whig paper, were electioneering like candidates Col. Johnson thought that if the President was for door-keeper. After a protracted struggleelected by a direct vote of the people, the machineafter much midnight caucussing and open contenry of national conventions would become less tion in the face of day, a choice had been made. necessary to the operations of government. He and the people knew what kind of a choice it was. thought that such a change would have a salutary He thought the election of members of the effect upon these bodies, making them more cir- United States Senate by the people would have a cumspect in their selections and more observant salutary effect upon that body. It was an obviof the wishes of the people. There would be less ous and notorious fact that Senators felt but little intriguing in these bodies, and their object would practical responsibility to the people. Whoever be to select men in whom the people would have had served in Congress knew with what facility the plunderers of the treasury could get their the largest confidence. The conviction that the people could reject their nominees at pleasure, schemes through the Senate. Feeling little reand vote directly for men more capable and worthy. sponsibility, and fearing to be held to no immewould repress the ardor of aspiring demagogues, diste accountability to the people, the members of the Senate paid little attention to the true characand secure invariably the selection of the best ter of these schemes, or else voted for them to pamper and enrich personal and political favorites. men. Under the present system, both parties meet in convention, and whatever nominations So far as the expenditure of money was concerned, the House of Representatives was the conservative body. It was in the House that the faithful and conscientious sentinels stood upon not animate the fathers of the Republic, or else the people can rarely have their free choice. They the watchtower. It was there that these schemes must take, on one hand or the other, the choice of to plunder the treasury were detected and defeat-Had our forefathers stood in unmanly awe of abus- the conventions. They must vote for their party ed. The records of Congress would sustain this es which had nothing to sustain them but prescrip- electors-they in turn must vote for the assertion. Why was this so ! Clearly because tion, we had still been colonists of Great Britain, or nominces of the convention. The electors the people, choosing their own representatives. dragged out an inglorious existence under the weak | can, as he had supposed, refuse to do this, and | made better selections, and | because these repreand imperfect system which was the first fruit of vote for their own favorites. But would a Pres- sentatives feel an immediate responsibility to the their patriotism and success. Thanks to their bold ident thus elected be the choice of the peo- people. They know that they must go before their wisdom they were not content with these imperfect ple? Change the present mode of electing the constitutents and render unto them a true account President, and you at once remedy these evils .- of their stewardship. They know that the people salves and hand down to their shildren a govern- You make it impossible for the interests of the will demand of them why they wasted the public ment as perfect as the wisdom of one generation people to be betrayed either by electors or partial money in improvident legislation, and why they could make it. They did not expect to send it conventions. The first are done away with, while permit partizan and personal favorites to fatten forth, like Minerva-from the brain of Jove, com- the last are forced to consult the popular wishes, and batten upon the public treasury. This imete and perfect in all its parts. They did not in- or else to see their labors thwarted. Had this mediate responsibility operated like a charm upon dulge the vain hope that they could anticipate all salutary check upon national conventions been in the public servant, and while it held in check the the wise suggestions of the future, but they did | existence at the assembling of the whig conven- unprincipled, it made even the honest representastrive to give us a government which, though open tion of 1852, Gen. Scott would never have been tive more vigilant and wary. He desired to see

made complete. The whigs of the south were forced either to absent themselves from the ballot bex-to renounce their party affinities and vote for the democratic candidate-or else to support a

Such, said Col, Johnson, were the amendments larise that instrument. Some of these amendamendments, and the burden of his speech was fornia was now with the South on the subject of provided a home and an abiding place for my wife slavery, thus giving to the South an actual ma- and children." jority in all attempts to amend the constitution. Thus was she impregnably fortified against all to the people at large, which would redound im- attempts to alter or abolish the slave feature of the constitution. But this was not all. Leaving though it was at the eleventh hour. His competthought the present system of appointing these of- out those two "bright spots," abolition Vermont and Massachusetts, another State could not be found whose legislature would recommend or is, that it is exercised by an officer immediately ratify an alteration of this clause of the constituresponsible to the people. It is thus a democratic tion. The North knew that this was a sine qua non with the South and would never even attempt Rome, where it had its origin. It is exercised in to alter it. To effect such on alteration would to resist it. The South has the power to preserve the constitution as it is, if it chooses to exercise it. Then all the eloquent remarks of his competitor about preserving the constitution inviolate were without force or application. The South could advocate amendments calculated to improve that instrument without danger to her own rights. It was a mere bugaboo to hold over her in terrorem the danger of such a course to the institution of slavery. Those who employed it for their temporary purposes knew how groundless it was. They appealed to it hoping that the people would receive their statements without investigating and exposing their sophistry. But the people of the South could think for themselves. They were capable of investigating this whole matter, and understanding the practicability of perfecting the constitution without endangering their peculiar rights. Upon their intelligence and sagacity

But he thought the position of his competitor in this matter a little remarkable for a leading member of the whig party-a party which had strenuously advocated an alteration of the constitution for the last ten years. He was struck with the inconsistency of his competitor's language and his former doctrines. The abrogation or limitation of the veto power had long been a cardinal doctrine of the whig party. This was a leading issue in the canvass of 1844, when his competitor But more to the point than all this, he found by turning to the record that his competitor was, at this very time, committed to an alteration of the constitution. In the proceedings of the convention which nominated his competitor he found the following resolution, which was unanimously adopt-

Resolved. That the Whig party in Tennessee glory in their time-honored republican principles, which they have ever contended, and which they have in various political contests spread fairbefore the people-particularly as embodied in Address adopted by the Whig Convention of Tennessee, held at Nashville, March 21st, 1851: and to which they here again, in Convention assembled, give the sanction of their approbation.

party endorsed and approved by the convention which nominated his competitor. Prominent among these doctrines was the alteration of the But the whig address of 1851 is more especially referred to as containing the platform upon which the nominee of the convention was to stand. In this address he found the following whig principle :

"Whigs believe in a proper limitation of the power and patronage of the Federal Executive. and, in connection therewith, a wholesome restraint upon the arbitrary and unlimited exercise of the Veto Power, but not in abolishing that power.

Thus was his competitor unequivocally committed to an alteration of the constitution by the very convention to which he owes his nomination Was he not bound to sustain the principles of that convention! Would be dare to accept its nomination and spit upon its platform? He did not think so. His competitor was too well acquainted with the obligations he had assumed in accepting the nomination for Governor. He accepted it "with the resolutions annexed." If elected Governor of Tennessee he was in honor bound to do what he could to procure an alteration of the Constitu-

tion for the purpose of limiting the veto power. Then how did he and his competitor stand upon this question of altering the constitution ! Here was the true state of the case. His competitor was for altering the constitution so as to abolish a democratic feature-a feature which from its origin to the present time had been, under free forms of government, popular in its character and preservative of popular rights. The alterations which Col. J. approved were intended to bring the constitution upon a level with the age, and to increase popular power. He was for perfecting and popularising the constitution, while his competitor was for striking out of it one of its most republican features. So far as the matter of their alterations was concerned, he felt that he had infinitely the advantage of his competitor. If there was danger to the South in proposing to amend the constitution in one way, there was equally danger in proposing to amend it in another. So that while e had the advantage in the character of the amendments proposed, he occupied equally as safe ground in that view of the subject upon which his competitor had laid so much stress. He thought the people could understand points so plain as these, and he was willing here to risk his case.

The next subject which Col. Johnson took up was the homestead measure. He said that it had been a leading object of his public life to secure to the poor man a spot which he might call his own, which he might be secure from the ills and calamnities of life. He had originated the homestead measure in Congress, and labored arduously and faithfully through long years to make it a law of the land. He had incurred ridicule and opposition in its support, but had never faltered up to that good hour when it passed the House of Representatives by a two-thirds vote. He believed the homestead policy calculated to elevate the people. When we cast our eyes upon the public main we find that in the aggregate we have too much-as individuals too little. A large propor- pertionment, which saddled upon his district an extion of this vast domain lies unproductive, while cess of 6,000, and a whig majority of 17,000, was thousands of poor men are without an acre, and not an act of necessity. It was the work of his must labor from day to day in the heat and smoke enemies, intended to consign him to a political of our cities and towns for a mere pittance. He death without resurrection. He appealed to the believed that he knew the condition of the people from the work shop to the Presidential mansion. lights before them. But these liberal and just men have consulted the sentiments of the southern whigh the people and the peop

been saved the humiliation of voting for a man ators. That they would make better selections land. Se would raise them up, not pull others now? He had too much confidence in the choosing their own officers from the highest to the was false to its own best interests. The homestead he did not fear the result. ability of the people to govern themselves. But plough-horse would be converted into a war-steed, whole armor buckled on, and with a heart full of that the constitution must not be touched. It was valor and patriotism, he would, with alacrity, rush contended by him that any attempt to alter the to his country's standard-then, if necessary purconstitution would renew the slavery agitation, sue the enemy even to the water's edge, and there. them would not detract from the impartiality or and lead ultimately to the alteration of that part if unyielding, meet him amidst the dust of battle which recognizes slavery. Let us see what dan- and the din of arms. If in the struggle he should new life and new vigor into this department of the ger there is of this. The constitution requires be outnumbered or borne down by superior disgovernment. The rights of the people would not that all amendments shall be ratified by three- cipline, in the last dread hour of death, how be neglected with impunity. Business would not fourths of the States before they become a part of how consoling the reflection would be-how that instrument. Now, of the thirty-one States strengthening to the soul: "I perish in defending the supreme and federal courts, to the delay of fifteen are slave States. He believed that Cali- that which is right, and a Government that has

> Col. Jourson said that his competitor had come out for this policy. He congratulated himself that he had made so distinguished a convert, even itor's new born love for this system was very violent. He would extend it not only to the heads of families, but to every old bachelor and young man in the land. This zeal in behalf of the system now. Col. J. feared, was not above suspicion. What had his competitor been doing all this time: Had he ever done aught to reduce the great idea of giving every man a homestead to practice? If so, the reords of the country were at fault. The people might well suspect his sincerity now. While seeking their support for office, he declared himself a friend of this great measure. But the forty or lifty years of his previous life is a blank in regard to it. Would not the people say to him that his zeal for this measure now is under circumstances too questionable to merit for him their support?

But his competitor was also for a distribution of the public lands. He was for giving every man a me out of the public domain, and then for dividng the balance between the States for educational and railroad purposes. Was not this a delusive policy? A mere hobby created to catch votes? analysis of this idea of his competitor would show it to be impracticable and delusive. The government now receives but two millions per annum from the sales of these lands. This is all that is received from the sales while there is but one seller and many purchasers in the market. Divide these lands among the States, according to the policy of Mr. BENNETT'S bill, which his competitor demanding an immediate sale. Mr. BENNETT's bill cate their warrants and hold the lands up until they er annum. With thirty-one sellers in the market, anxious to dispose of warrants of no value not afford a cent per annum to the father for the the present canvass. education of his children. It was delusive, and when tested by the touch-stone of facts vanished into thin air. Even supposing that the value of the public lands would not become merely nominal under this system, its practical operation must be make it secondary to the homestead policy. It a family is supplied with a home. Can any man will be? But suppose that you reject the homestead policy, still you cannot new divide the publie lands among the States for educational and railroad purposes. Mr. Conwis, the late Secretary of the Treasury, states that at least sixteen years must elapse before all the warrants can be taken up. This division of the public lands, viewed in the most favorable light, must then be delayed sixteen years before it can become a practical ques-

& Col. J. had voted against Mr. BENNETT's bill and would do so again. He believed it incompatible with the homestead system. That system was intended not only for the present but the future. It was intended to give homes, not only to the present generation, but to generations who shall come after. It is a policy intended to last as long as the government shall last. Adopt it, and you not only give every man a home, but you enable him to educate his children. This was the surest and the best way to educate the children of the land. It gives the means to the father directly, who is bound by the dearest ties to his children, and who will not, when able, neglect their culture. The money is not thus doled out to each county or district through a series of agents, each one of whom contributes to make it more " beautifully less" by the time it is applied to the purposes of actual education. Col. J. desired the people to fairly compare his veiws on this subject with those

of his competitor, and decide between them. Col. Johnson next took up the subject of re- gade. As sings the poetdistricting the State, and in a most conclusive argument showed the flagrant injustice perpetrated by the bills of which his competitor was the renuted author. He read the letter of Maj. LED-ETTER, President of the Bank, in which the apportionment of the State was alluded to in connection with the question, "What shall be done with the Bank of Tennessee !" He thought this letter clearly foreshadowed the policy pursued by the whigs in the last Legislature. With a view of holding on to the Bank indefinitely, they had re-districted the State in violation of the commonest principles of justice and in utter disregard of the rights of the minority.

Col. Johnson referred to his own district as an illustration of the character of the Congressional appointment. His district contained 97,000 population, which is about 6,000 over the ratio. The adjoining (second) district contained but 72,000-18,600 less than the ratio! Why this glaring inequality! Was it an act of necessity, or was it done to break down a man who had been toiling in the service of the people for nearly twenty years ! That it was not the first was susceptable of demonstration. Jefferson county in the 1st district adjoins Grainger in the second. It contains about 12,000 population. Take it from the 1st and add it to the 2d district, and the two would be nearly equal. Both districts would thus be more compact, while the principles of justice would not violated. It was evident, then, that this andeath without resurrection. He appealed to the people to know if they would sustain such an act as this. He had ever been true to them. He had ever served them faithfully and to the best of his ever served them faithfully and to the best of his junes, a substraction of the control of the sould be sould be sould be south or West. Just received and for sale by STRATTON, SMITH & CO., junes, a substraction of the south of

party, and the members of that party would have the ability of the people to elect their own Sen- sympathies were with the laboring men of the ability. Would they turn their back upon him thrust upon them by the bitterest enemies of south- than our State Legislatures frequently make was down. The soil belongs to the people, and gov- of justice to think so. He had ever believed the ern institutions. But by the aid of the electoral a matter equally beyond doubt. This was a gov- ernment was false to its duty when it withheld it people would be true to those who had been true college, the work of SEWARD and his men was ernment of the people, and they were capable of from them. Not only was it false to its duty but it to them. He had been true to them all his life, and

lowest. Whoever controverts this arrays himself policy was not calculated to diminish the rev. Con. Johnson next referred to the charge that in opposition to the very principle of democratic enues of government but to increase them .-- he was opposed to internal improvements. In It would increase the public wealth, and make the 1835, he had voted against a scheme which was best of citizens. He is the best patriot who has intended to involve the State in a debt of 84,000,which he proposed to the Constitution. He be- a home to defend. Give to the poor man a hundred 000. It was a reckless and improvident scheme, lieved they were calculated to perfect and popu- and sixty acres which he may call his own, and and, as an evidence of this, it was changed and you indissolubly bind him to the government in its | modified by the very next Legislature. When the ments had received the sanction of such men as hour of need. Let war come and at the first sum- record was examined it would be found that on JEFFERSON and JACKSON-men who were familiar mons of its clarion note his plough would be left this bill, he had voted with WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL with the great principles of government and the standing in its half-finished furrow, the only and William Thousdale, the whire and democratic candidates for Governor in the last election. his competitor had taken issue with him upon these his scythe and sickle would be thrown aside, his If he had been wrong, so were they. And yet the people of Tennessee had sustained them both. In the last cunvass the whigs rallied to the support of one and the democrats to the support of the other. He did not believe the people of Tennessee would now reject him for merely doing what these distinguished men had done.

Col. Jourson declared himself in favor of a judicious system of internal improvements. He had ever been, and was still, willing to go to any reasonable extent. He considered himself fully up to the age on this subject. It had been intmated that he would, if elected Governor, refuse to issue bonds under the late act of the Legislature. This idea was preposterous. His duty as Governor would It is Universally Admitted, That Dr. C. Williams be to see that the laws were faithfully executed -He would not have the power, as he had not the inclination, to suspend the operation of any law of the State. Those who made this objection, did it in utter ignorance of the powers and duties of the Ex-It had also been charged against him that he

had voted against increasing the pay of volunteers.

The charge was untrue. The records of Congress

were garbled in order to sustain it. He had ever been the friend of the soldier, and had done for him and his everything that was in the power of a representative to do. The widow of the revolutionary soldier whe is lingering among us as a momento of the past, knew full well that when she had asked aid from the government he had always been found giving whatever assistance he couldthe soldier of the war with Great Britain who was disabled in consequence of wounds received or of diseases contracted from exposure while in the service of the United States, knew that he had stood by him in the pension office and defended his claims in the Congress of the United States while asking for relief, which was to operate upon him like a few drops of moisture on a drooping and withering plaint. The volunteer who was out in the Mexican war knew that he proposed to give him higher monthly pay than any other member in Congress-that he voted to give him one hundred and sixty acres of land-that he voted for an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to be placed in the hands of an agent of government. to be stationed at the city of New Orleans to advocates, and you throw every acre into market provide every comfort that was necessary for the wounded and sick soldier on his return home from provides that these lands shall be given to the States | Mexico; in fine his whole history as connected n the form of land warrants, but prohibits any with the Legislation of the country, State and State from locating an acre. The States cannot lo- Federal, proved most conclusively, that he had labored for the great mass of the people and not for secome more valuable. They must put them into the exclusive few. The ability with which he had market, and what is the certain result? The gov- discharged his duties it was not for him, but others, ernment, with the ability to hold up the lands at to determine. There was one thing that he did its pleasure, now derives from them but two mil- know, and that was, he had discharged them with

Such were the principal topics discussed by Col. to them, the price of lands would be, comparatively, Jourson in his reply at Winchester, and his opennothing. The speculators—the bears and bulls of | ing speech at Shelbyville. Our report gives but a Wall and State streets-would thus be enabled to faint idea of the severely logical and eloquent manmonopolise the public lands, and hold them ner in which he handles his subjects. To those, up in their sordid clutches indefinitely, and then the however, who will not have the pleasure of hearing public domain is gone forever. The revenue from him, as many of our readers will not, we offer it as these sales would amount to nothing. It would an exposition, however imperfect, of his views in

In his reply at Shelbyville Col. Jourson answer ed, in the most conclusive manner; the charges made against him on the subject of the "white basis" resolutions and the election of Senators in 1842, He also entered into an able and elaborate defence delayed indefinitely. His competitor proposed to of Gen. Pience's appointments, showing the basis upon which they were made, and the pure and Thus were all the old line doctrines of the whig must then remain in operative until every head of patriotic spirit which dictated them. His argument on this point was very convincing, and he concludlook into the far distant future, and say when this ed it with a beautiful and touching allusion to the late appointment of Gen. TROUSDALE, which was received with great enthusiasm.

65 The True Whiq asks us how it happened that Col. Jonnson was called a whig if he was not a whig. Easily explained. His opponents were angry, and hunted up the worst possible name for him : as a cross woman sometimes calls her husband " a brute," or as the editor of the True Whiq is in the habit of calling some of the best compromise men in the Union "free-soilers." We should not think that a person so much in the habit of calling hard names as the editor of the True Whig could be at a loss to understand the reason why such names are applied.

The True Whiq repeats the old adage that "apostates from the true faith are the worst infidels." There never was a truer saying, and nobody can appreciate its truth better than the democrats of Tennessee. The great mass of the whigs of this State were once democrats. They turned over to whiggery in 1834-5, and have been worse whics ever since than the original whics,-Bell, Jones, Zollicoffen, Hall-all were demo- Just received by F. HAGANcrats. And now they are the worst of political in-

"They really have no truce to offer, While led by Gen. ZOLLEOFFER."

We don't know whether the editor of the True Whig was once a democrat, or not. We hope not. But as a whig leader, he is fierce enough for a rene-

" And O! their hearts are cold and flinty. Whose counsellor is fierce McGryry."

Don't let the True Whig for a moment, then, suppose that, with such examples before us, we are going to deny that " one renegade is worse

TIME SALE OF GROCERIES AT AUCTION BY H S. ON THUESDAY, the 16th inst, at 10 o'clock A M, 1 will offer a large and well selected stock of Groceries at Auction, in front of my Store on Market street. Comprising in

part the following articles, viz: 200 hhds Sugar, fair to prime; 250 bhls re-boiled Molasses; 20 cusks carb. See 20 bags Ginger; 20 bags Ginger; 200 reams Wrapping Paper; 200 bbis Eattle Ground Sugar; 50 boxes M. Cigars, all kinds; 50 bags Laguyra Coffee; 25 bags Java Coffee; 50 boxes and State 10 do. Popper; 10 boxes D.R. Louf Su 5 bbls Powdered do, 25 boxes Tobacco, various boxes post Flasks; boxes quart Flasks; casks American Brandy; 10 blds Mackereb 10 qr bbls do. 25 boxes Lemon Syrup half bbis Mackerel; o bales Cotton Yarns, assorted 100 Demije 25 bbla Old Bourbon Whisky; 20 bbls Smith's Old Re 50 bbls Old Monongehala Whisky; serre Whisky; 50 boxes Pickels, Preserves, &c. 10 casks French Brandy; casks Port Wine; half bbis Cherry Brandy; 50 boxes Claret Wine. bbls N. E. Rm o bbls N. E. Rim;
Cogelher with Tea, Cordials, Indigo, Madder and all arties in the grocery line. Terms will be made known on the
y of the sale. [june s.] H. S. FRENCH.

COOK-First rate and without encumbrance, wanted for the balance of the year, by may26—tf DAVID W. YANDELL, Galletin T. P. PAKEN UP by Timothy E. Brown, living in Dickson Charlott, on the western road, leading to Memphis, one sorrell horse, 11 hands high, about eighteen years o'd, ball face and three white feet; valued on 2d day of May, 1855, to

Ranger of Dickson county. may29-litw\* STARCH.—250 Boxes Pearl Starch—a superior arti-

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. A. Fahnstock's Vermifuce. The following the preparation, where worms are not suspected to cause the disease, and that it should be administered in all cases of sition amongst children:

indisposition amongst children:

Mesers. B. A. Fakastock de Ch. Gentlemen: A respectable planter of Tuscalcosa county, Ala, informed me that he, some years ago, lost two boys by a mysterious and unmanageable disease, but which, after death, some proven to be sooned, in a runnour too borried to relate. After this sad event, he heard of B. A. Fahnstock's Vermifuge, as a certain remedy, and determined to give it a trial, should another case occur in his family. The cosming year another child was taken ill, with similar symptoms, and upon administering the Vermifuge, a large quantity of sorous was expelled and in a few days the child was perfectly well. He now uses it for nearly all simple attacks in children, with success, and doses his negroes, young and old, with it every spring, whether they are sick or not. Traly yours. Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.

A Valuable Family Medicine, So celebrated has Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal smoog chil-dren, parents should be watchful, and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which were us of their presence at once apply this powerful and efficacions reme-We are confident that it only requires a trial to conno all that it righly merits the praises that have been larished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of cer tidentes can be produced, showing its great medical vir-

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in Nashville

PELMONIC BALSAN OF WILD CHEERY AND WOOD AND IN reeding all other medicines wherever it is introduced. and for the very best of reasons, because it is our screamon to them all in curing all diseases of the Banker and Lexus Try it and you will be fully convinced

See Pamphlets, also advertisement in another colur

Another Scientific Wonder!-Important to Dyspeptics. - Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pennin, the True Ingestive Fluid or Gastrie Juice, propared from Kennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Leiber. the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia. This is only a wonderful remedy for Indiges tion, Dyspepsia, undice, Liver Complaint, Constirpation and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific eridences of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

> The drooping girl new vigor shall sustain Bloom on the lip and circle in the vein.

Female complaints always yield to the mild action of these rills. A child 6 months old may take DR SMITH'S Pullwith safety they neither sicken nor distress the most delicate. Those accustemed to take them was they sleep soundly all night, the head becomes clear, the countenance changes to a flush of youth and beauty.

No Name of desing so much.—Try one box of these (gen uine) sugar Coated Pills; live regularly, and you will be glad you have taken this sensible advice. Sold every where in the United Stat

DR. A. G. GOODLET. HOUCK'S PANACEA AND GOODLET'S LINIMENT.

Important to the Afflicted!

Prepared solely from Vegetable Matter by Dr. A. G. GOODLET.

Six miles East of Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1855.

Dz. Goodlet Dear Sir :—I have used several bottles of your Panacea for Dispepsia, a disease that I have been at flicted with for the last twenty-five or thirty years, and it gives me pleasure to inform you that it has benefitted memore than all other medicines I have ever taken, and I most confidently recommend it believing as I for from me confidently recommend it, believing as I do from my experience that it is a most valuable medicine for the human system in general. Yours truly, THOS, L. SMITH.

TO MOTHERS.—Supply yourself with House's Panaces and Goodlet's Liniment, and use properly, and save your-selves of much trouble, loss of sleep, and your family troop

GOODLET'S LINIMENT,

One of the greatest Limiments ever discovered for the cure of Rheumatism, Tumors, Falsy, Geat, Ring worm, Reb. Chilblains, Frast Bites, Munips, stiffness of the joints, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Cats, Burns, Dislocations, Fractured Bones, Poisonous Bites, Sore Throat, Stings, all black of swalling with or without pain, likewise this Linius, of swalling with or without pain, likewise this Linius. kinds of swelling with or without pain, likewise this Liniment is adapted most peculiarly to discusses of Horses, such as strains, inflamation of the withers, fistula, shrinking of the shoulder joints, wind galls, sores, scratches, poll evil,

All persons desiring to make a trial of the edicacy of these Medicaces can consult Dr. Goodlet by letter, or personally at his Laboratory. Residence, No. 9, Spruce St., between Spring and Broad.

IMPORTANT TO SLAVEHOLDERS. DR, MORRIS having permanently located in NASHVILLE, specifully tenders his services to the suffering public. of ala, Ulcers, Cancers, Tetter and Ring Worms, treated in a scientific manner. Medicines gentle, but active and effective, their use being attended with no unpleasant consequences whatever, requiring no restrictions or hindrance from ordinary business pursuits. He wishes it understood that he has settled in your midst, not for the purpose of hum bugging or imposing upon you, but to relieve these who may be suffering with diseases which are destroying by piece-

meal many of your deserving and useful citizens. GRAVEL STRICTURES.

and all diseases of the genital organs are thoroughly understood and successfully treated by Dr. M. To those who may doubt the Doctor's skill in the healing art, he would respectfully propose that they bring forward a case of any of the above named diseases, (the worst that they can conveniently find,) and pledge themselves to see that irections are strictly followed for a reasonable time: Dr. M, will then give his obligations to furnish such medicines as may be necessary, and in such quantities from time to time as the case may require, and, until a cure shall be effeeted, positively no fee will be received, and if no retief be obtained from the use of the medicines, no charge whatever will be made for advice or medicines.

The attention of masters and owners of servants is par-The attention of masters and owners of servants in particularly invited to the above. Those having servants afficted with Scrofuls, Graned, stiffness or soreness of the limbs and joints, would find it to their advantage to consult Dr. M. His treatment is mild, and in no case will it be neary to fose time while using medicines.

Charges reasonance.

Respectfully,
All communications from persons at a distance, post paid, inclosing three dollars, will be promptly attended to.

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the vicinity of Beech Grove, containing about 525 acres, two hundred of which is under fence, in a high state of cultivation. There is not a single acre of the above amount that is not in cultivation but what is thoroughly set in blue grass.—This farm is well adapted to shock raising, every field is watered by good running water. The improvements are good and all new, a good two story dwelling with necessary out buildings. The location is a desirable one for persons who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of a good permanent school, distance from the Nashville & Chattanooga Rail Road 5 miles.

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